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HIGHLIGHTS OF BLOOMINGTON, IN NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY MARCH 2003

Workers in the Bloomington, Indiana metropolitan area averaged \$16.70 per hour during March 2003, according to a new survey released by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Acting Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer reported that white-collar workers averaged \$20.27 per hour and accounted for 54 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$14.90 per hour and represented 25 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$9.46 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 89 firms representing 26,400 workers in the Bloomington metropolitan area, which consists of Monroe County. Sixty-six percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Bloomington metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 5 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, secretaries averaged \$12.27 per hour. Service occupations included janitors and cleaners earning \$11.54 per hour.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Bloomington area averaged \$17.59 per hour and part-timers earned \$6.74. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$18.84 per hour, while their non-union counterparts made \$12.42. Private industry workers in establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$14.01 per hour and those in establishments employing 500 or more workers earned \$15.36.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that integrates three previously separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data

to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Bloomington, IN National Compensation Survey March 2003 (Bulletin 3120-21). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the BLS Information Office in Chicago by calling 312-353-1880. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm. Survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service by dialing (312) 353-1880, menu option 1. Up to five documents at a time may be selected and faxed to you within minutes, 24 hours a day.

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For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Chicago Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET.

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Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington, IN, March 2003

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$16.70	5.9	\$14.65	4.0	\$20.69	12.3
All excluding sales	17.01	6.4	15.00	5.0	20.69	12.3
White collar	20.27	9.1	17.32	7.6	23.94	15.7
White collar excluding sales	21.17	9.5	18.59	8.2	23.94	15.7
Professional specialty and technical	24.85	18.1	16.90	11.4	31.48	26.0
Professional specialty	27.68	19.4	16.98	17.4	33.66	20.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.81	2.5	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	23.70	7.2	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	34.17	33.2	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.89	7.2	16.79	7.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.25	11.4	32.07	10.4	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	33.76	9.8	33.67	10.1	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	30.03	7.0	30.13	7.0	—	—
Management related	20.13	3.5	21.05	12.4	—	—
Sales	9.48	16.6	9.48	16.6	—	—
Cashiers	6.75	8.8	6.75	8.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.38	3.8	12.55	5.1	12.21	5.7
Secretaries	12.27	8.5	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.89	7.8	11.09	8.6	—	—
Blue collar	14.90	4.5	14.92	5.0	14.79	10.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.03	5.6	18.42	7.4	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	16.21	9.8	17.14	12.4	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.40	17.6	12.26	22.4	—	—
Service	9.46	11.0	7.84	18.0	12.39	2.0
Protective service	14.94	3.5	—	—	14.99	3.5
Food service	5.67	30.9	5.47	32.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	8.23	7.7	8.11	9.1	—	—
Health service	9.40	2.6	9.40	2.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.54	9.9	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.54	9.9	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B in printed Bulletin 3120-21.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Bloomington, IN, March 2003**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$17.59	\$6.74	\$16.80	\$16.65	\$16.71	—
All excluding sales	17.65	6.80	16.82	17.09	17.01	—
White collar	21.25	7.75	17.08	21.32	20.29	—
White-collar excluding sales	21.48	9.94	17.15	22.63	21.18	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.90	—	21.83	25.73	24.85	—
Professional specialty	27.75	—	—	27.37	27.68	—
Technical	15.91	—	—	14.88	15.89	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.25	—	—	29.25	29.34	—
Sales	14.18	6.61	—	9.44	9.40	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.60	9.57	13.64	11.40	12.38	—
Blue collar	15.13	—	18.84	12.42	14.90	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.03	—	19.99	15.15	18.03	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	16.64	—	—	—	16.21	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.26	—	14.89	10.44	12.39	—
Service	10.31	5.81	13.08	7.48	9.46	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	6.2	15.2	2.0	8.3	5.9	—
All excluding sales	6.3	21.5	2.0	9.1	6.4	—
White collar	9.5	7.9	2.0	11.1	9.2	—
White-collar excluding sales	9.7	2.6	1.9	11.6	9.5	—
Professional specialty and technical	18.2	—	10.5	20.0	18.1	—
Professional specialty	19.4	—	—	22.0	19.4	—
Technical	7.2	—	—	5.3	7.2	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.4	—	—	11.4	11.3	—
Sales	17.1	5.6	—	17.3	17.1	—
Administrative support, including clerical	4.0	2.6	6.9	3.3	3.8	—
Blue collar	4.4	—	3.2	2.7	4.5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.6	—	6.9	2.5	5.6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.9	—	—	—	9.8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17.0	—	14.2	19.9	17.7	—
Service	7.0	34.1	5.3	16.0	11.0	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B in printed Bulletin 3120-21.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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Table 3. **Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington, IN, March 2003**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$14.65	\$14.01	\$15.02	\$14.62	\$15.36
All excluding sales	15.00	15.00	14.99	14.53	15.36
White collar	17.32	18.78	16.50	16.06	—
White-collar excluding sales	18.59	23.58	16.51	16.04	—
Professional specialty and technical	16.90	20.30	15.91	15.36	—
Professional specialty	16.98	—	15.89	14.59	—
Technical	16.79	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.07	40.85	26.34	23.15	—
Sales	9.48	7.44	16.28	16.28	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.55	13.60	12.05	13.02	—
Blue collar	14.92	16.19	14.54	13.62	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.42	19.79	14.54	14.54	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	12.73	—
Transportation and material moving	17.14	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.26	—	—	—	—
Service	7.84	6.08	10.88	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	4.0	11.9	3.4	8.2	5.5
All excluding sales	5.0	14.0	3.4	8.3	5.5
White collar	7.6	14.1	9.7	9.5	—
White-collar excluding sales	8.2	5.6	10.1	10.0	—
Professional specialty and technical	11.4	18.9	11.0	13.7	—
Professional specialty	17.4	—	16.2	16.7	—
Technical	7.7	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.4	11.5	12.0	14.1	—
Sales	16.6	7.0	18.5	18.5	—
Administrative support, including clerical	5.1	12.9	4.6	13.0	—
Blue collar	5.0	13.7	4.9	19.8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.4	11.2	22.3	22.3	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	14.4	—
Transportation and material moving	12.4	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	22.4	—	—	—	—
Service	18.0	25.5	14.4	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B in printed Bulletin 3120-21.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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